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STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE
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HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

May 4, 1956

INFORMATION CIRCULAR NO. 71

PUBLIC RELEASE DATE: TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1956

CHANGE IN PUBLIC WARNING SIGNALS

PART I - INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

1. The State Council of Civil Defense, both at the January 10, 1956 meeting of County Civil Defense Directors held in Harrisburg and at sectional meetings of County and Local Directors subsequently held in Warren, Greensburg, Allentown, Lewistown and Williamsport, offered for consideration a proposal that the public warning signals presently sounded by Pennsylvania civil defense organizations be changed to conform to those signals prescribed in Federal Civil Defense Administration Advisory Bulletin No. 182, dated March 4, 1955.

2. The purpose of the proposed change in public warning signals is both to establish uniformity of procedure as followed in the various States and to provide for increased flexibility in use of the signals, particularly as related to possible dangers from radioactive fallout.

3. Practically all Pennsylvania civil defense officials who have commented on, or expressed preference concerning, the signal changes mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2, immediately above, favor the proposal. The proposed change will, therefore, be effected as provided in Parts II and III, below.

PART II - DATE AND NATURE OF CHANGE

4. On and after Friday, June 1, 1956, the only two (2) types, or kinds, of attack warning, or "public action", signals to be publicly sounded in Pennsylvania shall be:

A. THE "ALERT" SIGNAL, a steady, non-fluctuating blast on sirens, horns or whistles, lasting from three (3) to five (5) minutes in all; and

1930-1931
1931-1932

1932-1933
1933-1934

1934-1935
1935-1936

1936-1937
1937-1938

THE 1938-1939 SEASON OF THE FESTIVAL

The 1938-1939 season of the Festival was opened by a performance of "The

Three Musketeers" at the Royal Albert Hall on October 12th, 1938.

The first half of the programme included "The Three Musketeers", "The

"Musketeer's Ball" and "The Queen of Hearts". The second half included

"The Queen of Hearts", "The Three Musketeers" and "The Musketeer's Ball".

The first half of the programme included "The Queen of Hearts", "The

"Musketeer's Ball" and "The Three Musketeers". The second half included

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"Musketeer's Ball" and "The Three Musketeers". The second half included

B. THE "TAKE COVER" SIGNAL, a wailing, or "warbling", siren tone, a series of short blasts on horns or whistles, or a combination of the two, lasting a total of three (3) minutes.

(SPECIAL NOTE: Some civil defense organizations are now known to possess public warning devices incapable of sounding signals of three (3), or more, minutes' duration without danger of "burning out". In order to provide the maximum possible degree of public safety, it is recommended that all such equipment be replaced, under the matching fund program as local funds become available, with units fitted with "continuous duty" motors, as described in Information Circular No. 20, dated March 3, 1952. In the meanwhile, it is suggested that the exact signal "time lengths" herein prescribed be temporarily disregarded and that present devices be used to sound warning signals of the maximum possible duration consistent with equipment capabilities. This suggestion is based on the fact that the nature -- that is, steady or warbling -- of a signal is far more important than its length.)

The "Alert", or "Attention", signal is a new warning, or "public action", signal not previously used. The "Take Cover" signal is exactly the same as that now called the "Red", or "Duck and Cover", signal and so is actually a change only in name.

5. Since a majority of the public warning systems now installed in Pennsylvania communities are manually operated, most civil defense organizations will have to make few, if any, mechanical changes in their systems, in order to permit public sounding of the signals prescribed in Paragraph 4, immediately above. In those cases where changes are required, however, the responsible individuals will be expected to effect completion and test of those changes not later than Thursday, May 24, 1956.

6. The present "White", or "All Clear", signal, consisting of three (3) steady blasts separated by two (2) periods of silence will be abolished Thursday midnight, May 31, and shall not be publicly sounded on sirens, horns or whistles on or after Friday, June 1, 1956.

PART III - PURPOSE AND USE OF NEW SIGNALS

7. The primary purpose of the "Alert" signal described in Subparagraph 4 A, above, is rapidly to gain the attention of both civil defense workers and the public at large, in order to facilitate the dissemination of essential emergency information or instructions to them.

8. THE "ALERT" SIGNAL SHALL BE PUBLICLY SOUNDED ON SIRENS, HORNS OR WHISTLES WHENEVER THE LOCAL CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR DEEMS IT ESSENTIAL TO DISSEMINATE EMERGENCY INFORMATION OR INSTRUCTIONS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO CIVIL DEFENSE FORCES OR TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE. (Upon public sounding of the signal, all civil defense workers and the public at large will be expected to "listen for" essential emergency information or instructions. Shortly after sounding of the signal, the information or instructions will be disseminated by radio broadcast, by public address systems, or by any and all other local means previously prescribed.)

9. The purpose of the "Take Cover" signal described in Sub-paragraph 4 B, above, is rapidly to notify the public at large of the fact that attack by hostile aircraft is imminent, and that previously prescribed self-protection measures should be immediately initiated.

10. THE "TAKE COVER" SIGNAL SHALL BE PUBLICLY SOUNDED ON SIRENS, HORNS OR WHISTLES IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF ANY AND ALL "RED" WARNINGS TRANSMITTED VIA THE BELL-AND-LIGHTS SYSTEM OR OTHER PRESCRIBED CIRCUITS.
IN ADDITION, THE "TAKE COVER" SIGNAL MAY BE SOUNDED WITHIN GIVEN AREAS UPON RECEIPT OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT SERIOUS DANGER FROM FALLOUT EXISTS, OR SHORTLY IS EXPECTED TO EXIST, WITHIN THOSE AREAS. (Upon public sounding of the signal, most civil defense workers and the public at large will be expected immediately to take cover in the best available shelter, but certain civil defense workers and limited numbers of other individuals in key positions may be expected to carry out specific emergency duties previously assigned them.)

PART IV - RELATED INFORMATION

11. The U. S. Air Force, based on circumstances faced at various times will continue to declare three (3) principal "Conditions of Warning" with assigned meanings previously prescribed, namely:

- A. "Condition Yellow" - Attack by hostile aircraft probable
- B. "Condition Red" - Attack by hostile aircraft imminent
- C. "Condition White" - Attack by hostile aircraft improbable

The above mentioned "Conditions of Warning" will continue to be transmitted to Pennsylvania Keypoint Warning Centers by direct wire line. From the Keypoints, they also will continue to be "fanned out" over the bell-and-lights instantaneous air raid warning system and by "chain" telephone calls, in the manner previously prescribed.

and the α -helix is the most stable conformation. The energy minimization was performed with MM2 (CambridgeSoft) and the resulting structure is shown in Figure 1. The structure is a right-handed α -helix with a pitch of 1.5 Å and a radius of 6.5 Å. The backbone atoms are shown in grey and the side chains are shown in stick representation. The structure is oriented such that the N-terminus is at the top and the C-terminus is at the bottom. The structure is shown in a perspective view, with the N-terminus pointing towards the viewer and the C-terminus pointing away from the viewer. The structure is shown in a perspective view, with the N-terminus pointing towards the viewer and the C-terminus pointing away from the viewer.

(SPECIAL NOTE: Simultaneous with the signal change herein prescribed, the State Council of Civil Defense had also proposed a change in the use of the bell-and-lights system, designed to provide for transmission of summary information concerning length of warning time. Unfortunately, still unresolved technical problems make this change presently impossible. It will, however, be effected at the earliest possible date, with due advance notice to all concerned.)

12. The "Alert" signal prescribed in Sub-paragraph 4 A, above, may be publicly sounded as deemed essential during conditions "Yellow", "Red" and "White", including times both before and after public sounding of the "Take Cover" signal. A number of typical examples of times of and reasons for the public sounding of the "Alert" signal are listed below for illustrative purposes.

A. Possible soundings during "Condition Yellow":

- (i) Sounding shortly following receipt of "Warning Yellow". - To order all civil defense auxiliary policemen to report to assigned duty stations.
- (ii) Sounding upon receipt of specific information concerning estimate of advance warning time. - To order initiation of partial tactical evacuation in accordance with previously prescribed plans.
- (iii) Sounding upon receipt of information concerning details of attack on another city. - To order evacuation of certain areas because of possible danger from radioactive fallout.

B. Possible soundings during "Condition Red":

- (i) Sounding a short time after attack. - To warn all people within a given area to "move out" because of spreading fires.
- (ii) Sounding several hours after attack. - To instruct rescue, firefighting and medical teams to return to shelter because of danger of radioactive fallout.

C. Possible soundings during "Condition White":

- (i) Sounding immediately following receipt of "Warning White". - To inform civil defense workers and the public at large of the declaration of "Condition White".
- (ii) Sounding several hours after receipt of "Warning White". - To inform civil defense workers and the public at large of the absence of danger from residual, or lingering, radiation.
- (iii) Sounding several days after receipt of "Warning White". - To warn civil defense workers and the public at large of bacteriological contamination of public water supply system.

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13. While the "Alert" signal conceivably might be sounded on numerous occasions, it is highly important that the number of actual soundings be kept to an absolute minimum. The reason for this is that too frequent sounding will seriously reduce both the impact and effectiveness of the signal.

14. Where necessary or desirable, Local Civil Defense Directors may prescribe specific actions which shall be "automatically" taken by certain individuals upon public sounding of the "Alert" signal. Particular care must, however, be exercised in the development of all such plans, because of the widely varied circumstances under which the signal may be sounded. Broadly speaking, the "Alert" signal usually will mean, both to civil defense workers and to members of the public at large, simply to "listen for information or instructions".

15. The "Take Cover" signal prescribed in Sub-paragraph 4 B, above will always be publicly sounded during "Condition Red" and, more specifically, immediately following receipt of the "Red" warning. In addition, Local Directors may publicly sound the "Take Cover" signal during conditions "Yellow" and "White" in the event of receipt of official information to the effect that serious danger from fallout exists, or shortly is expected to exist, within the area (see Paragraph 9, above).

16. In addition to wartime use in the manner described in Paragraph 12, above, the "Alert" signal also may be used in connection with natural disaster operations, as locally desired. In the case of an impending flood, for example, it might be desirable publicly to sound the "Alert" signal and then to broadcast information to the effect that all individuals residing in certain sections of a given city should be prepared to evacuate their homes after daylight but prior to noon of the next day. Similarly, it might be desirable to sound the signal and then send out a call for bulldozer operators to report to a given point for urgent emergency duty. Unlike the "Alert", the "Take Cover" signal will be used only in connection with wartime emergencies.

17. Effective use of the new "Alert" signal requires both extensive

19. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

Figure 1. The effect of the number of training samples on the performance of the proposed model.

and highly flexible plans for the local dissemination of emergency information and instructions. All such plans should provide for the wisest possible use of local broadcasting facilities, public address systems and all other means for rapid dissemination of information, including special message and display systems (e.g. display of colored signal flags or lights in prominent places).

18. Since special radio broadcasts represent one of the quickest and most effective means of disseminating emergency information and instructions, County and Local Civil Defense Directors should constantly bear in mind the following facts:

- A. Emergency information and instructions may be broadcast either on standard or on "Conelrad" (640 and 1240 kc) frequencies, according to federal regulations currently in effect; and
- B. Because of widespread coverage and possible resultant confusion, all civil defense emergency radio broadcasts must be specifically addressed to the individuals for whom they are intended. Properly "addressed" messages might be, for example, "All Johnson Township auxiliary policemen are ordered to report to assigned duty stations", or "Residents of Jefferson County are advised to remain 'under cover' at least until noon today, May 4, 1956".

19. County and Local Directors may continue, as locally desired, to use special radio broadcasts locally to "fan out" essential information concerning conditions "Yellow", "Red" and "White". For example, it might be found desirable to broadcast the following, with or without prior sounding of the "Alert" signal: "County Civil Defense Director Smith has just announced that, regardless of reports to the contrary, 'Condition Yellow' still remains in effect throughout Johnson County". Similarly, with or without sounding of the "Alert" signal, the County Director might wish to broadcast the following: "'Condition Red' still remains in effect

the first time in 1975. In the fall of 1975, the first two
adults were seen. They were seen again in 1976, 1977 and 1978.
The first bird was seen in 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978.
The second bird was seen in 1976, 1977 and 1978.
The third bird was seen in 1977, 1978 and 1979.
The fourth bird was seen in 1978, 1979 and 1980.
The fifth bird was seen in 1979, 1980 and 1981.
The sixth bird was seen in 1980, 1981 and 1982.
The seventh bird was seen in 1981, 1982 and 1983.
The eighth bird was seen in 1982, 1983 and 1984.
The ninth bird was seen in 1983, 1984 and 1985.
The tenth bird was seen in 1984, 1985 and 1986.
The eleventh bird was seen in 1985, 1986 and 1987.
The twelfth bird was seen in 1986, 1987 and 1988.
The thirteenth bird was seen in 1987, 1988 and 1989.
The fourteenth bird was seen in 1988, 1989 and 1990.
The fifteenth bird was seen in 1989, 1990 and 1991.
The sixteenth bird was seen in 1990, 1991 and 1992.
The seventeenth bird was seen in 1991, 1992 and 1993.
The eighteenth bird was seen in 1992, 1993 and 1994.
The nineteenth bird was seen in 1993, 1994 and 1995.
The twentieth bird was seen in 1994, 1995 and 1996.
The twenty-first bird was seen in 1995, 1996 and 1997.
The twenty-second bird was seen in 1996, 1997 and 1998.
The twenty-third bird was seen in 1997, 1998 and 1999.
The twenty-fourth bird was seen in 1998, 1999 and 2000.
The twenty-fifth bird was seen in 1999, 2000 and 2001.
The twenty-sixth bird was seen in 2000, 2001 and 2002.
The twenty-seventh bird was seen in 2001, 2002 and 2003.
The twenty-eighth bird was seen in 2002, 2003 and 2004.
The twenty-ninth bird was seen in 2003, 2004 and 2005.
The thirtieth bird was seen in 2004, 2005 and 2006.
The thirty-first bird was seen in 2005, 2006 and 2007.
The thirty-second bird was seen in 2006, 2007 and 2008.
The thirty-third bird was seen in 2007, 2008 and 2009.
The thirty-fourth bird was seen in 2008, 2009 and 2010.
The thirty-fifth bird was seen in 2009, 2010 and 2011.
The thirty-sixth bird was seen in 2010, 2011 and 2012.
The thirty-seventh bird was seen in 2011, 2012 and 2013.
The thirty-eighth bird was seen in 2012, 2013 and 2014.
The thirty-ninth bird was seen in 2013, 2014 and 2015.
The forty-first bird was seen in 2014, 2015 and 2016.
The forty-second bird was seen in 2015, 2016 and 2017.
The forty-third bird was seen in 2016, 2017 and 2018.
The forty-fourth bird was seen in 2017, 2018 and 2019.
The forty-fifth bird was seen in 2018, 2019 and 2020.
The forty-sixth bird was seen in 2019, 2020 and 2021.
The forty-seventh bird was seen in 2020, 2021 and 2022.
The forty-eighth bird was seen in 2021, 2022 and 2023.
The forty-ninth bird was seen in 2022, 2023 and 2024.
The fifty-first bird was seen in 2023, 2024 and 2025.
The fifty-second bird was seen in 2024, 2025 and 2026.
The fifty-third bird was seen in 2025, 2026 and 2027.
The fifty-fourth bird was seen in 2026, 2027 and 2028.
The fifty-fifth bird was seen in 2027, 2028 and 2029.
The fifty-sixth bird was seen in 2028, 2029 and 2030.
The fifty-seventh bird was seen in 2029, 2030 and 2031.
The fifty-eighth bird was seen in 2030, 2031 and 2032.
The fifty-ninth bird was seen in 2031, 2032 and 2033.
The sixty-first bird was seen in 2032, 2033 and 2034.
The sixty-second bird was seen in 2033, 2034 and 2035.
The sixty-third bird was seen in 2034, 2035 and 2036.
The sixty-fourth bird was seen in 2035, 2036 and 2037.
The sixty-fifth bird was seen in 2036, 2037 and 2038.
The sixty-sixth bird was seen in 2037, 2038 and 2039.
The sixty-seventh bird was seen in 2038, 2039 and 2040.
The sixty-eighth bird was seen in 2039, 2040 and 2041.
The sixty-ninth bird was seen in 2040, 2041 and 2042.
The seventy-first bird was seen in 2041, 2042 and 2043.
The seventy-second bird was seen in 2042, 2043 and 2044.
The seventy-third bird was seen in 2043, 2044 and 2045.
The seventy-fourth bird was seen in 2044, 2045 and 2046.
The seventy-fifth bird was seen in 2045, 2046 and 2047.
The seventy-sixth bird was seen in 2046, 2047 and 2048.
The seventy-seventh bird was seen in 2047, 2048 and 2049.
The seventy-eighth bird was seen in 2048, 2049 and 2050.
The seventy-ninth bird was seen in 2049, 2050 and 2051.
The eighty-first bird was seen in 2050, 2051 and 2052.
The eighty-second bird was seen in 2051, 2052 and 2053.
The eighty-third bird was seen in 2052, 2053 and 2054.
The eighty-fourth bird was seen in 2053, 2054 and 2055.
The eighty-fifth bird was seen in 2054, 2055 and 2056.
The eighty-sixth bird was seen in 2055, 2056 and 2057.
The eighty-seventh bird was seen in 2056, 2057 and 2058.
The eighty-eighth bird was seen in 2057, 2058 and 2059.
The eighty-ninth bird was seen in 2058, 2059 and 2060.
The ninety-first bird was seen in 2059, 2060 and 2061.
The ninety-second bird was seen in 2060, 2061 and 2062.
The ninety-third bird was seen in 2061, 2062 and 2063.
The ninety-fourth bird was seen in 2062, 2063 and 2064.
The ninety-fifth bird was seen in 2063, 2064 and 2065.
The ninety-sixth bird was seen in 2064, 2065 and 2066.
The ninety-seventh bird was seen in 2065, 2066 and 2067.
The ninety-eighth bird was seen in 2066, 2067 and 2068.
The ninety-ninth bird was seen in 2067, 2068 and 2069.
The one-hundredth bird was seen in 2068, 2069 and 2070.

throughout Alexander County and all residents are directed to 'remain under cover'". (Generally speaking, the "Alert" signal should be publicly sounded only in connection with dissemination of essential emergency information and instructions deemed to be of paramount importance. Even though directly associated with existing emergencies, most "flash" radio messages should be broadcast without prior sounding of the "Alert" signal.)

20. All County Civil Defense Directors are being furnished, for distribution within their respective counties, bulk supplies of the Federal Civil Defense Administration's so-called "Alert Card". These are $8\frac{1}{4}$ by 11 inch, buff-colored cards with red lettering and insignia. Each card contains one (1) "kitchen-size" instruction card 9 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, together with three (3) "pocket-size" instruction cards approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inches.

21. Those County Directors desiring added supplies of "Alert Cards" should make written request for them through their respective Area Directors. The State Council of Civil Defense will then attempt to secure the requested cards from the Federal Civil Defense Administration free of charge, but no guarantee of delivery can now be made.

22. Beginning Tuesday, May 22, 1956, County and Local Civil Defense Directors are urged to join with the State Council of Civil Defense in a widespread publicity program relating to the warning signal change herein prescribed. In this program, full use should be made of all local news sources, including press, radio and television. In making local releases, it is recommended that particular stress be laid on the fact that there are but two (2) public warning signals, namely, the "Alert" and "Take Cover" signals. The steady, non-fluctuating "Alert" signal means "listen for emergency information or instructions", while the wailing, or "warbling", "Take Cover" signal means "take cover immediately".

23. Any and all provisions of previously released Information Circulars which are in any way contrary to the provisions of this circular are hereby rescinded.

Richard Gerstell
Richard Gerstell
Director of Civil Defense

1. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the area of a habitat?*
2. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the distance between two habitats?*
3. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the time since a habitat was created?*
4. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of fragmentation of a habitat?*
5. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of disturbance of a habitat?*
6. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of pollution of a habitat?*
7. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of urbanization of a habitat?*
8. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of deforestation of a habitat?*
9. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of desertification of a habitat?*
10. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of salinization of a habitat?*
11. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of acidification of a habitat?*
12. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of global warming of a habitat?*
13. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of drought of a habitat?*
14. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of flooding of a habitat?*
15. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of fire of a habitat?*
16. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of cold of a habitat?*
17. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of heat of a habitat?*
18. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of humidity of a habitat?*
19. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of dryness of a habitat?*
20. *What is the relationship between the number of species and the degree of wetness of a habitat?*